SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Presentation.

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI (Chairman).—I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions is presented.

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI.—I beg to move:

"That this Assembly agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That this Assembly agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions."

The motion was adopted.

THE MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1964

[*Introduction*]

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 29th March 1964, under Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysors Legislative Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, is introduced.

Motion to consider.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, be taken into consideration."

I suppose the Hon'ble Members know the convention in this matter. We should not take more than 5 or 10 minutes on this subject.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—My friend, Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, when he was the Leader of the Opposition in this House, has taken three hours to discuss this Appropriation Bill, when my friend, Sri B. D. Jatti, was the Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I believe, the Hon'ble Member Sri C. J. Muckannappa, knows the convention well.

† SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I placed before this Hon'ble House a true financial position and I want to reiterate that while the revenue account may show the largest surplus with the implementation of the revised rates of land revenue as a result of resurvey and re-settlement, the overall Budget shows a deficit of Rs. 10 crores. For the entire Plan period, there may be a deficit of Rs. 50 crores as I have already explained. The reasons for short-fall are five: (1) revision of scales of pay, (2) increase in repayment of loans to the Centre, (3) increase of debt service charges, (4) non-realisation of revenue from new taxes to the extent anticipated due to late implementation, and (5) non-realisation of contributions from public undertakings and local bodies to the extent anticipated.

The Appropriation Bill now placed before you includes Demands voted by the Assembly of Rs. 162, 41, 37, 100 and appropriation, that is charged section, of Rs. 84, 45, 05, 800 making a total of Rs. 246, 86, 42, 900. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that this includes Demands under Suspense, Recoveries, etc., and when these are excluded the net booking will be Rs. 227,19,90,400 only. This is the total amount which we will have now to accept in this House. We have approached the Government of India to give us some additional amount to accommodate us temporarily till our position improves in recovering more dues and also in adding our resources from different projects. While the Hon'ble Chief Minister was replying yesterday, perhaps he forgot to reply on one point. He has spoken on various occasions. I want to mention that. The members of the Planning Commission and the Government of India have been good enough or kind enough to give us an additional amount of Rs. 2½ crores to develop the backward areas, and again we hope that they are likely to give us one crore more very shortly. The Chief Minister had a talk with the persons concerned. We should not forget the additional help that we have received from the Planning Commission and the Government of India. I am thanking them for doing this on behalf of the Chief Minister.

Regarding the suggestion made here or in the Upper House, I have also borne in mind the need for economy and shall try to effect the economy in expenditure to the extent possible without detriment to efficiency. Otherwise, the Departments will suffer and will not get the results as expected. Therefore, during the year 1964-65, the Departments do not come up unnecessarily for supplementary estimates unless they are covered by additional Central assistance or receipts or crresponding savings under other heads or Demands becoming necessary on technical grounds. One of the Hon'ble Members pointed out certain defects in the books which have been printed and distributed. If I do not clarify, they may carry with them some doubts. I will take only two minutes for clarifying those points. They referred to the omission of certain serial numbers with the Head of Account at page 240 of the Budget Estimates for 1964–65. These three serial numbers are as under:

VI Schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

XVIII Short-term Courses.
XXI Opening of Hostels for backward classes.

These have been omitted as no expenditure has been incurred during 1962–63 and no provision has been proposed during the years 1963-64 or 1964-65. The correct Head of Account is 'XIX–Training College for Men'. The word 'Men' was omitted in printing, but this is correctly noted at page 256 of the Budget Estimates. These were the slight omissions. Perhaps, we may call them 'Printers Devil'. These are the corrections which the Members will please keep in mind. With that, I do not want to say anything more. I wish the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition will be fully satisfied and will pass the Appropriation Bill.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ). –ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ 246 ಕೋಟಿ, 86 ಲಕ್ಷ 42 ಸಾವಿರದ 900 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ತತ್ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 2-3 ವಾರಗಳಿಂದ ದೀರ್ಘ ಚರ್ಚೆನಡೆದು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ತರಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗೇ ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there anything, new which the Hon'ble member wants to say at this stage whatever the member, what he wanted to say, he has already said it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ: ನಾವು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ನೀತಿ ಒನ್‌ವೇ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆಂದರೆ: ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅದನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸುವಾಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಶಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಶಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ—ಅವರು ಈ ಶಂಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರ ನಾಡನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಬಾಳು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಮಗ್ರಭಾಗದಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆದರೆ ಆಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸು

ತ್ತೇನೆ: ಈ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕವಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ: ಅದು ತೋಳ ಕುರಿಮರಿಯ ಕಥೆ. ತೋಳನು ಕುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ನೀವುಗಳ್ಯಾರೂ ಹೆದರಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ಭಯಪಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯವಾಗಿಬಿಡಿ, ಆಗ ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕುರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆ ತೋಳನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲೂ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಂಠಿಯವರೂ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಭುಜಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ತಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆತ್ತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪಗೌಡರೂ ಭುಜ ತಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ತಾವು ದಿನ ಚರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮುಂದಿನ ಇದೇ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭುಜ ತಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ತಾವು ಈ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಆ ಒಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈಗ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಟಪಕ್ಷ ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿ ಫಾಸಲೆಯೊಳಗೆಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಪಾನಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇರಬಾರದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯ ಬಂದು ಸೇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದೊಂದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅನವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮಾತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾವೇನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಣದ ವಿನಿಯೋಗದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಹಣದ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನರಿತು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದು ನೇಮವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಾವಿತ್ರತೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಅವರು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಲಿ. ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಲು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಕಾಸನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಸಬಾರದು. ಈ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಬೋರ್ಕಲ್ಲಮೇಲೆ ಮಳೆಸುರಿದಂತಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನು ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ರೈಟ್‌ವಿಂಗ್, ಒಂದು ಲೆಫ್ಟ್‌ವಿಂಗ್ ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೆ, ಆ ಮದರೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಯಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೊನೆಯಪಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕನ್‌ಸಲ್ಟೇಟೀವ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯೆಂತಲಾದರೂ ಕರೆಯಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ನನಗೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(Sri B. R. Sunthankar rose)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I suppose that Sri Sunthankar heard what I told Sri Shivappa. Let him not violate the convention.

† Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Sir, I only want to putforward two or three points.

My first point is regarding the Social and Developmental Services under the Head D—Annual Financial Statements. Sir, there are a number of heads in this major head—education, medical, public health, agricultural, co-operation and so on. All these heads are very important from the point of view of a Welfare State. for this year *i.e.*, 1964-65, the amount allotted is Rs. 52.85 crores.

But if we look to the performance in respect of social and developmental services during the last 6 years, it is very disappointing. It has been found out that the budget provisions are not fully utilised under this head. From 1958-59 to 62-63 I have calculated some figures and year after year there has been a shortfall in expenditure. In the year 58-59 under this head "social and developmental services" there has been a shortfall of Rs. 372 lakhs. In 1959-60, there has been a shortfall of Rs. 441 lakhs; in 1960-61 the shortfall is less; it is Rs. 18 lakhs. In 1961-62 the shortfall is Rs. 425 lakhs and in 1962-63 it is a maximum-Rs. 1043 lakhs. According to the revised estimates, there has been a slight increase under this head. Looking to this performance it seems that Government is not paying the attention that it deserves to these developmental services and they are very important, particularly agriculture and animal husbandry. Under agriculture and allied heads there has been a shortfall in expenditure to the extent of 27 per cent in the Second Five Year Plan. That is why all the targets of agricultural production could not be reached. That is one of the reasons why all the targets could not be reached in the Second Five Year Plan. If we look to the figures for the six years from 1958–59 the total budget provision under the head 'Agriculture' was Rs. 1326 lakhs and the actuals that were spent was Rs. 1178 lakhs. So there was a shortall of Rs. 250 lakhs during all these six years. The same case with Animal Husbandry. Under Animal Husbandry in the Second Plan, only 56 per cent of the plan outlay was spent. That means, nearly 44 per cent remained unutilised.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member want all the money to be spent this time ?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—Yes. One more point about ports and Pilotage. This State has a coast of 200 miles and we have been boasting about it, but we have been doing nothing for the coast. We are not sea minded...

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it C or C/2 ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does he want to know about the sea ? Let him be thrown into the sea, if he wants to know anything about it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I know swimming.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—If we are to utilise and explore all the possibilities, the administration will have to be sea-minded. So let us hope that the Finance Mininister will see that all the budget provisions

under all the different heads under the social and developmental services are fully utilised so that the people of the State may get maximun benefit from out of all the social services.

My second point is regarding agricultural production. The Revenue Minister Sri Krishnappa, a short while ago, admitted that it has notbeen possible to keep pace with the schedule. A time has come to ponder very seriously over this food problem. On the food front, we will have to do something more and very radical. In this connection I would like to make these suggestions. One is that some incentive should be given. There is no provision at present for incentive. Suppose a cultivato- shows good results, shows some better results and produces extraordir nary crop. In that case, some incentive should be given to him, say incentive in the form of remission in land revenue. Government should consider my suggestion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the provision made for that in the Budget ?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—There is no provision there. If a cultivator shows better............

Sri B. D. JATTI.—How can we go against the budget provision now ?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—That is my suggestion. Government should think over it. My second suggestion is, there should be some compulsion and for that compulsion, some legislative measure should be introduced. We have passed the Land Reforms Bill. We have been looking to the aspect of social justice. Land to the tiller, that is the slogan, but if land is given to the tiller, there is no obligation on his part to increase the agricultural production. There is nothing of that sort. There should be legislative measure to force a cultivator......

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA (Hadagali).—There cannot be any presumption about that.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—In the MadrasLand Utilisation Act, there is a provision for transferring land for a period to those make proper use of it. In case a cultivator is found to neglect his land and not show good results, there is a provision to tranfer the land for a period to a person who would make proper use of it. I may quote another instance from Britain. In 1947 when the first Labour Government came into power, they passed a legislation giving power to the Agriculture Commission to remove inefficient farmers. Some such legislative measure should be adopted by this Government and if Government intends to bring such a measure here, we will support the Government in this respect.

My third point is regarding unemployment The aim of the Planning Commission is to reduce unemployment and give more and more scope for employment. In the Third Five Year Plan there is a target to provide employment for 5.67 lakhs of persons. Looking to the achievements in the three years of the Third Plan, the achievment is very disappointing. I will only make reference to the industrial

(SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

growth. During the five years from 1956 to 1961, the factories in the State have grown from 635 to 23,011. There has been an increase of 41.3 per cent in factories, but if we look to the figures about the average daily employment, the employment has not been commensurate with the increase in factories.

4-30 P.M.

In 1956, the averge daily employment was 1,72,000 but in 1961 the average daily employment rose only to 1,78,000. There was an increse of 3.5 percent only. If we look to the other Statees, in the same period, Madras showed an increas of 17.1 per cent Andhra Pradesh 11.18 per cent Kerala 4.2 per cent. Our State could show an increase of only 3.5 per cent. That means we have not been able to provide more and more employment. That would be a serious problem and Government will have to see that greater opportunities are given to the unemployed.

There were a number of important and valuable reports. The Planning Commission as well as the Central Government have appointed some committees and their reports are published. I will mention only 2 or 3 reports. The first is the Nalgar Committee in respect of agriculture and agricultural production. I want to know what action this Government has taken on that report. There is a scheme regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Nalgar Committee. But the achievement as shown in the volume supplied to us is nil. Nothing has been done by this Government to implement those recommendations. Another important report is the Seed multiplication committee. I want to know from the Government what action they have taken on the recommendations of this committee? There are separate reports, one report for the whole of India and another for Mysore State. I want to know what action this Government has taken on the reoommendations of that committee. There is a third report regarding my district, the report on Industrial Development Potentialities of Belgaum district. I do not know if such reports are available in respect of other districts. This report was prepared at the instance of the Planing Commission and the economic investigation branch of the Small scale Industries Instititute, Bombay, conducted this survey of the district. The recommendations in the report say that there is a possibility of expansion of agricultral implements production, ceremic ware, and of starting new industries as starboard. This report was submitted to Government in 1959. I want to know what the Goverement has done regarding these recommendations. Has Government formulated any scheme? My grievance is that the Government is not looking into the valuable recommendations of these reports. Government should set-up a machinery to formulate schemes to implement the recommendations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There was a loud discussion going on about the rules relating to Appropriation Bills and their discussion. I will read the relevant portions of the rule.

> "(4) the debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

> "(5) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

Therefore the scope of discussion is clear. I am cautious only to the extent that it lies in my power to see that the rights of the House are sufficiently protected.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡಸಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಪುಟ 40ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಫಿಗರ್ಸ್ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದೆ. 79 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It may be a printing error.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I thank him.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಈಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಲನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಎಚ್ಚರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೆಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ನಾವು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೆನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಲನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ರಿಪೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ತಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಈಗ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಜೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ರೋಡ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ ಈ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದಾಗ, ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಲುವು ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ನಿಲುವು ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಷ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಈ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ, ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ರೋಡ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಜೇಷನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲೊಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲೊಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಹರಕುಮುರಕು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೋಡ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಜೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ನಿಲುವು ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ರೂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಆದಾಯವೆಷ್ಟು, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೀರಾ, ಅಥವಾ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ರಿಲ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಹೇಗೆ? ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ನೀತಿ ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರೋಡ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಲಿ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದು ಮಾತುಕತೆ ಕೂಡ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವೇ ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತ ನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಈ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಗಜಗರ್ಭ ಪ್ರಸವದಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇಡವಾದವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ.

ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಹೈವೇ ನಂಬರ್ 13—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗೂರಿಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಸ್ ಓಡಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಓಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಪೋ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಪೋ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಪೋ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆ ಡಿಪೋಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬಿಡುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಷನ್ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟ ಭರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಷನ್ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು. ಮೊನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಟಿಕಟ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಟ್ರಾವಲಿಂಗ್ ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖಜಾನೆಗೆ ಬಂತು ಎಂದು. ಇವರು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ವ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಹೈಡ್ರೊ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹರಕು ದೋಸೆ ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೆ, ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೂ ತನ್ನಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ನಿಲುವು ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದಿರಿ. ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೆಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು. ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ;

ನಾನು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್-ಇನ್-ಎಡ್ ಕೋಡ್ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂತು. ನಾನು 400 ಜನ ಅನಾಥ ಬಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುಲು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬೇಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿ ಸಹಾಯ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಾಲ ಸೋಲ ಮಾಡಿ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಇರುವುದು 11 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ನಿಮಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬೇಕು ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದೂ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ತಾಪತ್ರಯದಿಂದ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರಿಗೆ ಫೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ. 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಅಲಾಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಿಲ್ ಪಾಸಾಯಿತೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 17,900 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ 11,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು? ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಯಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅಂದಾಜು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಖೈರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಪತ್ರಯ ಪಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರ ಒಂದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಎಲಮೆಂಟರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫೈಡ್ ಆದಂಥ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ: ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ಮುಂದೆ ನೀವು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಹಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಟರ್ಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಬಂದು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನೀವೂ ಇ ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. You are also entitled for filing application for appointment ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿರಿ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ವಯೋ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬರಗಾಲದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೇನೋ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯಂಕರವಾದ ಬರಗಾಲವಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಆ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ವಸೂಲಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—Sir, I want to make a few remarks on the Appropriation Bill. It was said that we are incurring more expenditure on developmental activities. As the Finance Minister has already stated, there is a deficit of about Rs 10 crores and over the Plan period he wants about Rs. 50 crores more, *i.e.*, he has to incur a debt of about Rs. 60 crores over the Plan Period. In a developing economy, there should not be any limit in incurring any debt, but at the same time, I don't think he should exceed the safe margin. Article 293 of the Constitution provides that the State Legislature should set a limit to the incurring of debt by the Executive Government of the State. I know that we should not restrict the scope of incurrning debt, but at the same time this House should know as to how much debt are they going to incur.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I suppose the member has voted for all the Demands.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—I think, the State Government has already exceeded the limit. Whatever debt was to be incurred during the Five Year Plan period, within three years they have exceeded the limit. There are comments that Mysore State is experiencing great distress in financial matters. I do not come in the way of the State Government incurring any amount of debt, but it must bear some relation to the annual revenue of the State. The State Legislature has got powers to set a limit. The Executive Government should have taken the initiative and the Finance Minister, at least, should give an indication with regard to the limit of incurring debts, what will be the ratio of the debt to the net revenue of the State and how much sinking fund he should provide. The Finance Minister must be prepared to provide some amount out of the revenue of the State to repay the loans. He should not repay the loans from the debts which he incur from the Government of India or public undertakings. Therefore, a policy has to be apprehended by the State Government without bringing any restrictive law under the—Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the member expect the Government to bring it and bind its hands ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It is the Executive Government that should bring. It is law.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why was this point missed by the member in the course of the debate ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—If the Government does not want to bring any law, that is a different thing. But the Finance Minister must bear in mind that he should not exceed a safe limit because he has got on hand developmental activities. He is in a very tight corner He should enunciate the policy as to how he is going to incur debts, how much money is required and what will be its relationship to the general revenue of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble member may see paragraph 31 of the Budget speech—Ways and Means position—at page 33 which says :

> "There will be a shortfall in resources to the extent of Rs. 50 to 60 crores for financing a Plan programme of Rs. 250 crores, due to the reasons already explained. The ways and means advance outstanding at the end of this year is expected to come to about Rs. 25 crores and this can be cleared out of the Securities held in the General Investment Account and the Sinking Fund. For the next two years, on accunt of the gap created by the heavy capital outlay and re-payments of loans, we have to seek special loan assistance from the Government of India. The Government of India have been apprised of the entire financial position."

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Thank you, Sir.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have made it very clear.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Since the time allotted for Appropriation Bill is over, I extend the time by thirty minutes.

† Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Sampagaon II).—Sir, my friend Sri B. R. Sunthankar has made a case that the employment potential in Mysore State is not to that standard which it ought to be. As compared to the nighbouring States, our employment potential is far below. The reasons, many of our friends have raised in this House, as to how it could be remedied. For example, the public-sector and private industrial concerns functioning in Mysore, harnessing the Mysore natural resources and utilising the finances of Mysore State, are not giving any return—adequate employment potential to the young men of Mysore State. As an example, I may mention the industrial concerns of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., etc. I suppose, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said not only on the floor of this House, but elsewhere that he is going to see that the citizens of the State are given more preference. In this regard, the Governments of Orrisa Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, have gone far ahead and they have said that the Public Service Commission should have the jurisdiction to employ and provide employment to all categories of posts carrying a certain amount of pay, say about Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 and all such posts carring such salaries shall have the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. So, I suggest that the Government of Mysore may make a proposal to the Government of India to see that all appointments carrying high pay scales are done through the Public Service Commission in the industrial undertakings. There are many private industrial concerns in Mysore, investing crores of rupees and harnessing, as I said, the wonderful natural resources of Mysore State. Unfortunately, they are not considering to employ the local skill. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. There are concerns coming from non-Mysore areas, utilising the maximum resources of the State and taking out the maximum profits, but still they have very little to give in return to us. Therefore, I suggest that the Public Service Commission may have a jurisdiction in the matter of appointment and the service conditions, and that would go a long way to provide employment to the unfortunate young men who are wandering without employment.

† Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—On a point of order, Sir. I know as a student of Politics, History and Economics, that the meaning of democracy is political homogeneity, joint responsibility and...........

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the point of order ?

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—I will explain.

5-00 P.M.

I believe, Sri Naghnoor is a Member of the Congress Party. I am not bothered about which party it is. We are not here to waste time on Party factions or the differences between one group and the other group

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on the floor of this Assembly. We oppose the Ministers, we oppose the Congress Party, and I am definitely entitled to say that. Whether a Congress Member who is sitting as a Party Member in the Treasury Benches is entitled to raise some objection against the Congress Ministry. Of course, it means waste of time of the House. I may say indiscipline in the Congress Party—I am not bothered about indiscipline in the Congress Party. But it is against a principle observed in a Party System Government. I only submit, I am opposed to the Ministry. I am not opposed to the Government, because I am governed by the Government. I have got every respect for the Government—not for the Ministers.

Mr. SPEAKER.—A point of order cannot be developed into a thesis. It must be brief.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—My point is only this Sir. Either the Chief Minister who is the Leader of the House should control such people or the Speaker of the House should control. I know as Chairman of this August Assembly, you are aware of the fundamental principles of procedure. I request you to save us from all these quarrels—it is the doctrine of indoor management. Let them fight it out in their own party meeting, but not here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There were two aspects in the point of order that was raised. One is that certain amount of time of the House was needlessly expended. That I suppose is a correct charge, because no Member has got the right to spend the time needlessly. If anybody has done it, I suppose Sri Angadi Channabasappa has done it !

So far as Members belonging to any Party are concerned, I recognise it only for certain purposes. One is for the purpose of making seating arrangements, so that they may be in a compact block. But so far as speeches are concerned, there is no provision in the rule to deal with them as Party Members.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—What about the conventions ? Why should we be seated to the left of your seat and the treasury benches to the right of your seat ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think the Hon'ble member knows the rules and conventions. It is the right of the Speaker to allot seats to members and that right, the Speaker is exercising.

What is the convention that the Hon'ble Member was referring to ? I read something about doctrine of indoor management when I was at the Bar.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—It comes in the Company Law.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I had a little to do with the Companies and companies were one of the best sources of revenue. There is no point of order.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I have 25 minutes at my disposal.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If necessary, I am prepared to extend the time.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, if it is necessary I will request the Chair But I will try to confine myself within the time limit.

Sir, the first point was raised by my Hon'ble friend the Leader of the Opposition. He said : 'I am the first person to oppose this Appropriation Bill'. Sir, if he has not opposed, he would not have been called the Leader of the Opposition. So, he is only doing his duty correctly. If he had not done it, he would not have been called the Leader of the Opposition.

Regarding the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition about regionalism, I entirely agree with him. Whether it is A or B on this side or that, it is not proper to raise any question of community, caste, language, or region. Ultimately with so much of co-operation from all people, we have come together and we have formed a new State on 1st November 1956. There may be some draw-backs here and there and some lacuna-if they are pointed out to the Government, we are prepared to consider the suggestions and are prepared to do justice. On the whole, the Government is impersonal and objective. Because the members coming from different areas and regions, constitute this House, they should not be parochial in their attitude. That is the point that was stressed here. I fully agree with the Members who said and particularly with the Leader of the Opposition on this matter.

Sir, regarding the prohibition policy also, there was a point raised. An interesting suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition. But I cannot say whether we are for or against that. The suggestion was interesting. Why I say that is, it was said that no reference has been made to prohibition in the Governor's Address, or in my Budget Speech. That is because the Government of India have appointed a committee ; that committee is headed by Sri TEKCHAND. Unless that report is submitted to the Government and it is considered at the highest level, it is difficult to say either for or against that policy. It has been accepted as a policy and so far as implementation is concerned, there are difficulties here and there. These difficulties will have to be removed according to our own capacity. We are trying to do it. If there are still some more difficulties, with the co-operation of the public and with the co-operation with the Members of this House and the Upper House, it will be possible for us to remove those defects or difficulties. Without the fullest co operation of the public at large, it is very difficult to make the prohibition policy a success. If at all it is to be made a success, it requires the co-operation of the public at large. Otherwise, it is difficult to implement and achieve 100 per cent success.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—Did you consult us when you introduce prohibition ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—What is the use of going back fifteen years ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, proceeding further, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition said that there are irregularities and that the Public Accounts Committee also had pointed out here and there. Sir, there are bound to be some irregularities here and there because when we have taken up so many projects in our State, these projects are so big and huge and we have been spending crores and crores of rupees, and at every

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stage it is very difficult to keep a check on the amount that is spent. But still, we are doing our level best. We are trying to control and I think the position is now improving. But still there are bound to be irregularities and defects here and there and that will be pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee and they have a right to criticise, and the Accountant General has a right to question us. We will have to render appropriation explanation to the Accountant General. The number of irregularities will have to be reduced. We cannot increase the irregularities. We will take every possible care to reduce irregularities. We will do our very best to see that accounts are maintained properly and that procedure prescribed in the financial code and other rules and regulations are correctly carried out and Heads of Departments have been requested to take particular care at all levels. There may be very few irregularities in the coming year, and there may be very little room for criticism by my Hon'ble friend Sri Sivappa.

Then he threw out one suggestion Sir. It is not for the first time that he suggested and the Hon'ble Members of the House have suggested in this House and also in the Upper House. That is in Delhi, in Parliament, there is a system. The Government have agreed to appoint consultative committees for each Ministry. They are Members of Parliament—they may be either from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha—they do not make any distinction, when they are taking Members for the Consultative Committees which are attached to each Ministry. Just I was speaking to the Chief Minister and we were considering this question since a long time and now we have come to the conclusion that there is no harm in adopting the same policy that has been adopted by the Parliament and the Government of India. We want to appoint consultaitve Committee for each Ministry here. It will only during the Session. Those Members who are available here will be discussing with the Ministers or with other officers concerned and at that time, if there are any defects or if there are any suggestions, which have to be made, we can freely exchange our views. If any of the views are acceptable to Government, they will be accepted and implemented. If there are certain points which we are not in a position to accept, such suggestions may not be accepted by the Government. But we will freely exchange our views and we will be discussing about all the matters. It is a good suggestion and we want to accept it.

Sir, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition was pleased to say that Government are not accepting any of his suggestions. Here is one good suggestion we have accepted Sir.

(*Interruption*)

Sir, when I said that I have consulted the Chief Minister and in consultation with him, I am making this suggestion. It is the decision of the Government and not the decision of any one colleague or colleagues.

Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri B. R. Sunthankar wanted to point out that the amount that is spent for social development purposes is less. If there are some reasons for that, we will find out. It is the persons who will point out difficulties who will come to the aid of the Government. If we have committed some mistake, the Hon'ble Member pointed out and gave suggestions, we will try to improve and do our best.

At the same time the Hon'ble Member suggests that there is some improvement in the year 1963-64. He was referring to past figures. Let us not be sorry for the past but let us be hopeful for the future. Then, Sir, it was pointed out by some of the Hon'ble Members that there is a shortfall in the amount which is provided for in the Agriculture Department. It is true in respect of some aspects because several schemes are proposed in consultation with the members of the Planning Commission and the Government of India and due to the shortage or shortfall of technical personnel it may not be possible at times to take up certain schemes which are proposed by the Planning Commission. So at times it has not been possible to spend more money on certain schemes because we could not get proper trained personnel to implement the schemes but since a year or two we have geared up the machinery and we are doing our level best to see that the Agriculture Department does its level best and produces more food and we will try to satisfy the members. When we come next year for the budget session there will be marked improvement in the working of the Agriculture Department. My friend Sri Muckannappa will agree with me.

The Hon'ble Member Sri B. R. Sunthankar referred to the Narger Committee, Seed Multiplication, etc. These are not new things. In the Narger Committee the prominent thing is the improvement of salaries of the Government servants working in the Agriculture Department. If that is the only thing which can improve food production, we are not hesitating, but there is another proposal which is under correspondence between the Government of Mysore and the Government of India. They are suggesting at particular level the officers working in the Department should be counted as All India Government servants. If their proposal is to be accepted, then this question of Narger Committee will not arise. Then there is no complaint on any side. Regarding seed multiplication, there are one or two defects. When we start new farms as experimental farms, at times what happens is, when Government selected certain fields or areas, if they have not been properly looking the nature of the soil, rainfall, capacity and all these things, it is possible, that certain percentage of the agricultural farms might have failed. If we fail in 1 per cent or 5 or 10 per cent of the farms, we want to change the farms and we want to make use of the services of the best research scholars in experimenting in all types of good seeds and good and improved seeds will be multiplied and supplied to the agriculturists who are in a position to get them and produce more foodgrains.

There may be defects in 5 to 10 per cent of farms, but if we have done good work in 90 per cent of experimental farms, you must give us

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the credit. When compared to the results, the defects are nothing. I am sure we will improve upon it.

One of the Hon'ble Members raised a point that the Government is not trying to spend more money on the development of the Ports. It is a past thing. On ports we have spent more and we are going to spend much more and we will be able to develop all small ports and also Mangalore Harbour and Karwar; there is no difficulty.

SRI ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—Is it the subject of the State ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—As far as minor ports are concerned, it is a State subject. As far as habour is concerned, it is the subject pertaining to the Government of India, but we are concerned with that Harbour because we have to supply the land, electricity, water, we have to acquire the land just to see that the Harbour is finished early and our State will become more prosperous as other States are.

Regarding the question of unemployment, it is no use entering into controversy. We must admit that we will have to do something more to get better employment to the people and why it has not been possible for us, the reasons are many, but out of the many reasons, one very important reason is the increase in population; the increase is much more than the efforts made in giving employment. The most important Minister in this matter who is concerned with this problem is the Health Minister. If he acts effectively and if he succeeds in controlling the families, I am sure that we will not be short of foodgrains.

Regarding the Corporation, my friend Sri Muckannappa said that nothing is made out either by the Finance Minister or by whatever replies given on the floor of the House in the form of answers to questions. He was not satisfied; he wanted to know the amount involved or invested or the benefit that we are getting. Without taking much of the time, I will try to convince my friend. I am sure if he is convinced, the whole House will be convinced. The total investment at the close of the year, both the investment of the State Government and the Government of India is Rs. 11,22,23,885. This is the amount invested both by the Government of Mysore and the Government of India. Interest, depreciation and motor vehicles tax and other cess and lastly the net profit are the items. If the Government is in a position to get interest for the money that is invested, if the Government is regularly depositing the money in the form of depreciation and thirdly if the Road Transport Department is paying regularly the motor vehicle tax and other cesses and after giving all these three items, if they show net profit, nobody can complain that the Departments is not running well.

The interest paid for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 67.40 lakhs. The depreciation amount coming to Rs. 104.52 lakhs have been kept in deposit. The motor vehicles tax and other cesses which have been paid by the Road Transport Department is Rs. 145.54 lakhs. The net profit after giving interest and after keeping the depreciation amount an

after paying cesses and taxes for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 52.67 lakhs. When we have been able to earn a net profit of Rs. 52 lakhs, if any Hon'ble Member wants to criticise us, we have nothing to say. Of course, I do accept that if Members say there is still scope for improvement, the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of the Department will do his best to see that he is not satisfied with Rs. 52 lakhs and the profit is increased. He is taking every precautionery measure to see that within 2 or 3 months, we find improvement.

The number of routes to be taken up by the end of the third plan period, has already been stated in the House. 5 schemes have been notified already. In order to complete the 5 schemes, we may require 450 vehicles. For nationalising the remaining routes, we may require about 1,500 vehicles which have to be purchased. Nearly Rs. 14 crores of capital expenditure will be required and this would be taken up during the fourth plan period and the programme would be completed by the end of the fourth plan. If anything remains here and there, the Members have a right to criticise if we are in the House. Probably somebody else would reply.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—What about Bellary which was notified ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The scheme about Bellary was heard by Hon'ble Chief Minister. Now he has passed orders. Necessary action will be taken. I am not in a position to explain further. The Chief Minister's position is that of a judicial officer.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—I cannot agree. He is not a judicial officer. You are Ministers here and I want to know what orders have been passed ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That would probably be published in the gazette.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Orders have been passed approving the scheme.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—Thank you. I congratulate the Chief Minister.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, what about prohibition ?

Sri B. D. JATTI—I replied to that, Sir. Probably Mr. Muckannappa was absent then.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He was absent-minded.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—My friend was out, wool-gathering.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Coming to the point raised by Sri Channabasappa pertaining to teachers. The teachers in Bellary had not applied when vacancies were advertised. It was due to their ignorance or mistake. But they......

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, my friend Sri Angadi Channabasappa said that I was "wool-gathering". Is it parliamentary?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Did the Hon'ble Member gather any wool at all?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—'ವುಲ್ ಗ್ಯಾದರಿಂಗ್' ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅರ್ಥ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 'ವುಲ್ ಗ್ಯಾದರಿಂಗ್' ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಂಜ್ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡಿ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—Still I hold that "wool-gathering" is a term which is parliamentary.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Chair may please give a ruling, if not now, at least afterwards. ವುಲ್ ಗ್ಯಾದರಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—* * * * ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—That expression may be expunged. He does not know what "wool gathering" is. What all it means is that he is inadvertent.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is an idiom used everywhere.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will have the dictionary brought.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—The term 'wool-gathering' cannot be expunged.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The expression used by Sri Muckannappa has to be expunged.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will send for the dictionary.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I was refferring to the point raised by Sri Angadi Channabasappa. He referred to teachers who were not appointed. Now, their cases are being considered especially due to the fact that they have worked for a few years each. I feel that the teachers will have the opportunity of being appointed as teachers because teachers in other areas have been appointed.

Sri SIDDAIAH KASHIMATH (Sirahatti).—We are told that the Deputy Minister has issued a stay order.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have consulted the concerned Minister, Deputy Minister and the heads of the department. Without consulting them, I cannot reply. I am replying on behalf of Government.

My friend, Sri Angadi Channabassappa suggested that we may introduce a Bill under Article 293 and restrict ourselves in the matter of raising loans. I tried to find out from other States. In our country there is not a single State where this Article has been applied. No such Bill has been introduced. The Centre has done no such thing. When we have the full aptitude to raise money for developing the state and when we are coming regularly to the Assembly to get approval of the Hon'ble Members and they have a right to criticise very freely and severely, when that much latitude is given to the House, I do not know why the Hon'ble Member wants us to restrict ourselves. I hope he will be satisfied with the explanation.

Sir, I am coming to the last point. Sri Anna Rao said how it is possible for this Government to pay the heavy debts which were taken either from Government of India or from the public. Sir, without thinking about it, it is not possible to raise loan by any Government.

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†††† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

There are two agencies to be consulted while raising loans; one is the Reserve Bank and another is the Government of India. Sir, accordingly to me, after about two years most of our major and medium irrigation projects will begin to yield and we get more and more income. I have already said that out of 15, 11 projects are yielding. They will yield more and more year after year because of the increased facilities being provided to the farmers. All these arrangements were not there for the farmers and now it is done and the income will certainly increase.

About power projects, as far as Sharavathy is concerned it is likely that one of the units may be commissioned either in the month of July or August. At least it will be commissioned in December. According to the reports, it is possible to commission one unit in the month of December and it will not be later than that. One unit will generate 89,100 K.W. In all, there will be 10 units excluding the tail end units.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಶ್ರೀ ಷಂಸುದ್ದೀನ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರೀ ಆರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಾ ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಸರದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೇಳುವುದು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, at this stage it is not possible for me to reply. We can discuses it at scme other time. Sir, for one unit in Sharavathy the gross income will be 1 crore 20 lakhs of rupees. If 10 units are commissioned, the Hon'ble Members may calculate the total income. Similarly, in Tungabhadra project there are 3 units each generating 9,000 K.W. Similarly, we have completed Bhadra Power Project. It is generating 26,000 K.W. So, do we not get income out of all these projects because the moment power is made available, people are waiting for power and they will pay for it ?

Then, Sir, some of the industries are paying more and we hope to get more income from them. The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works will begin to yield giving dividends. Our share is 60 per cent and the share of the Government of India is 40 per cent. Now, Road Transport is yielding well. The New Electric Factory would be converted into a Corporation and that would be one of the biggest Corporation in our country.

So, Sir, these are the concerns of our own from which we will earn much more money and it would be possible for the Government of Mysore to pay the interest and also the capital which we have borrowed so far. So, my friend Sri Anna Rao need not be unnecessary apprehensive that it would not be possible for the Government to pay even the interest. These are the points which I wanted to explain. Thank you all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ನನ್ನ ಪಾಯಿಂಟಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ವಿಷಯ ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದುದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It does not come under the Appropriation Bill. I will now put the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Schedule. The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Preamble and the Title. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Motion to pass.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1964, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I adjourn the House, I would like to say that Sri Muckannappa was not correctly informed on the point he raised. I would like him to further study and inform me tomorrow.

Now, one suggestion I have to make before I adjourn the House. Throughout this Bedget Session, there have been occasions for us to sit in the morning and evening. A suggestion was made to me which I am passing it on to the Government that in future, budget sessions may be held earlier, because the House met this time on the 26th February and the Debate on Governor's Address took 6 to 7 days including the intervening holidays. Government might kindly bear it in mind. That will go into the proceedings.